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No End in Sight In El Al Strike

TEL AVIV.—The strike of El Al's air crews continued yesterday and showed no sign of ending last night. A dozen El Al flights were cancelled in various parts of the world but passengers were not left stranded, since foreign airlines have ticket-holders to and from this country. Although El Al is a "closed" organization, such as the Clerks Union, the air crews charge the Histadrut with "barbarism" in dealing with their claims.

The Histadrut is not prepared to take up the demands of the air crews until they go back to work. A special meeting of the Histadrut Trade Union Department met at 10.30 last night to discuss the situation. Mr. Yehoshua Moshé of the Histadrut Council told your reporter: "In my long experience, I have never encountered such irresponsible conduct as negotiations."

Other trade union leaders said that one of the difficulties with the air crews is that "they regard themselves as a separate entity. This psychological element makes matters more complicated."

The strikers include 24 captains, 30 first officers, 24 flight engineers, 23 navigators, 35 radio operators, and 35 stewards and hostesses. Fifty-one of the strikers have been with El Al for less than a year.

The salary demands are a 12.5% increase for pilots, 12.5% for first officers, 12.5% for flight engineers, 12.5% for navigators, 12.5% for radio operators, and 12.5% for stewards and hostesses. The demands are also for a 12.5% increase in the cost of living allowance, a 12.5% increase in the pension fund, and a 12.5% increase in the gratuity fund.

Mr. Ben-Zion said he had "more or less" agreed to accept arbitration. But he had flatly refused the demand for a 12.5% increase which would cost El Al over a million pounds a year. No responsible person in Israel could agree to such a demand, Mr. Ben-Zion declared.

He said that of the 200 crew members, pilots earn an average of £1,200 net a month, in addition to £100 for expenses. Navigators earn £1,015 net; first officers, £1,075; radio operators, £1,075; chief stewards, £1,075; junior stewards, £1,015; and junior hostesses, £1,015 net—all receive £150 in foreign currency in addition to their regular pay.

Last night, the spokesman for the air crew committee said that the salary increase is not a major demand. Their main demand is that the Histadrut should accept the fact that the air crew is a separate entity and should be treated as such.

The fly in this pintment is that the Histadrut's working years are short. At present the maximum age for retirement is 50; with the general introduction of jet planes it will certainly be lowered. None of the El Al pilots have yet reached this age, but all of them go in constant fear of the twice-yearly medical check which may ground them temporarily or permanently for slight physical defects that would not cast a shadow on another man's career. Once grounded, the company can allocate them to any job available, on normal rates of pay. To escape this nemesis, the pilots seek the establishment of a special air crews' union, with high pay for all, and special conditions and pension rights for the time when they will no longer be flying.

As against this, the Histadrut, which has refused to back the strike, says that there is no room in Israel for a self-proclaimed "elite." The pilots obtained their fabulously costly training at the expense of the State, mainly in the Air Force, and have no right to extra-territorial conditions for the rest of their lives. The Histadrut has a deep-seated objection to any more such unions demanding special privileges, and, according to the pilots, has been stalling for nine months or their demands for the fuller definition of their pension rights, thereby "forcing them to strike." The Histadrut argues that the other El Al employees, i.e. those who are not part of the flight crew, also object to the special union, which is understandable enough. El Al is on the sidelines, waiting to see whether the Histadrut can solve their problems for them.

The one thing that is quite certain is that before the flights are resumed financial losses running into many hundreds of thousands of pounds will pile up for the company, whose deficits are made up by the government. The pilots may be suffering from an excessive sense of self-importance, induced by their million-pound careers, but the present crisis could and should have been averted by careful negotiations in time, and was in part precipitated by El Al's annual dismissal notices to 21 of the air crew members who were active in demanding better conditions.

Pealei Aguda Enter Cabinet With Votes of Mapai Only

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

The Cabinet yesterday approved the appointment of Deputy Knesset Speaker Benjamin Minz as Minister of Posts and authorized the Prime Minister to make the requisite announcement in the Knesset. Only the Mapai Ministers and the Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y.M. Toladano (Independent), supported the appointment and it is likely that the Knesset announcement, expected today, will be supported only by Mapai and Pealei Agudat Yisrael, with the other coalition partners abstaining.

The National Religious Party and Mapai have already received permission to abstain while the Histadrut and the Progressives have asked to be allowed to abstain should their party executives so decide. None of the coalition partners will be permitted to explain their abstention to the House.

Mr. Moshe Haim Shapiro and Dr. Yosef Burg of the National Religious Party had proposed that Pealei Agudat Yisrael join the coalition as an independent Knesset faction and that an exception be made so that they could have a Minister although they have only three Knesset members.

The Mapai Ministers, on the other hand, would only consent to a Cabinet post being given to the orthodox group provided it is one of Mapai's seats. Otherwise, Mapai might have claimed to bring an additional member of their own party into the Cabinet.

The Cabinet majority accepted Mr. Ben-Gurion's proposal that Mr. Minz's membership of the Cabinet be based on his faction's three Knesset Members plus the four "surplus" M.K.'s of Mapai.

Mr. Ben-Gurion also stated that the agreement with Pealei Agudat Yisrael is based on the Government's Basic Principles and that the implementation of these principles does not explicitly insist on the return of Eichmann by Israel.

Mr. Minz's appointment takes effect with his taking the oath of office after Knesset approval of the announcement. It is understood that the appointment is based on the agreement with Pealei Agudat Yisrael, taken by Mrs. Beba Lelion, Mapai's former Deputy Speaker.

The objective of such a regulation would be to keep the dispute within the borders of Israel and to minimize economic loss, as well as to avoid damage to the good name of the country. The Government regards the existence of this dispute overseas as a serious matter.

Israelis remaining overseas under these regulations are liable to imprisonment. Crews obeying them in this instance would be paid by the Government, which does not consider itself to be intervening in the dispute.

Belgium Tells U.N. Polish Vessel Is Bringing Arms to Congolese

Brussels Offers Aid to Katanga

The Belgian Foreign Ministry said in Brussels last night that Belgium has called for action by the United Nations over a Polish freighter reported steaming towards the Congo River with arms and munitions for the Congolese mutineers.

The Ministry spokesman did not say at what level of the request had been made. There was no indication of the freighter's name or whereabouts.

Earlier, the Belgian radio said that if the arms are loaded, Belgium would consider it an act of war.

In Warsaw, official sources refused to comment on the reports about the freighter, but usually reliable sources said they were "unimpressed" intended to arouse international fears about Communist intervention in this region.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union yesterday requested another meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider the question of the Congo. Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet Foreign Minister, said the meeting would be held tomorrow.

Mr. Corneille said the Soviet Union did not explain why he asked for a meeting. But there was speculation that he did so because Belgian troops are still in the Congo.

Last Thursday the Council authorized Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld to send a U.N. force to the Congo to maintain order and order until Congolese troops were able to do so.

In Brussels on Saturday night, Prime Minister Gaston Eykens announced that the Belgian Ambassador in Moscow had been recalled for consultations. He added, "I am sure that what means in diplomatic language. We are a small country, and we have a right to respect and safety from countries which may reasonably be described as aggressors," he said.

He was referring to Moscow's rejection on Friday of a Belgian reply to Soviet charges of "imperialism and aggression" in the Congo.

In Elisabethville, capital of Katanga Province, meanwhile, a special envoy of the Belgian Foreign Minister to the provincial Premier, Mr. Moïse Tshombe, told reporters yesterday that Belgium will not tolerate any foreign interference in Katanga's internal affairs. He said he would accept a genuine draft by party leaders for the Presidential nomination.

He said he would not accept the nomination of Vice-President Richard Niam as the Republican Presidential nominee at that party's National Convention in Congo. He added that he would offer personally by President Eisenhower.

2 Belgian Aircraft Missing; U.N. Troops Continue Takeover

LEOPOLDVILLE.—A Belgian helicopter and reconnaissance plane were reported missing over the Congo yesterday, and one report said Congolese gunfire brought a Belgian aircraft down in flames in the Thysville area south of Leopoldville.

Belgian sources said the helicopter went out to pick up stranded Europeans in the Inkisi area, accompanied by a Harvard plane armed with rockets. A plane sent out to look for them returned riddled with bullets and with the pilot wounded.

The telephone operator at Inkisi, about 150 km. from Leopoldville, told Reuters a fighter strafed the Congolese-held army camp at Thysville, near Inkisi, yesterday, as well as Inkisi and Inkisilim, and was brought down by the Congolese.

The U.N. forces arranged for 200 Moroccan soldiers to go to Thysville and Inkisi while others go to the troubled Atlantic seaport of Matadi, earlier reported to be in Congolese hands.

U.N. Units to Stanleyville

U.N. intervention spread across the Congo Republic from Leopoldville yesterday, and a force of Ghanaian soldiers flew to Stanleyville, the republic's third largest city.

A battalion of Ethiopian soldiers, flying direct from Addis Ababa, is due to join them later in the day.

The Ghanaian, a platoon of troops together with a colonel and General H.T. Agyem, Ghana's British chief of defence staff, went in after consultations between the General and Dr. Ralph Bunche, who has been charged with heading the U.N. effort to bring peace to the Congo and effect the withdrawal of Belgian forces.

It was assumed he had been asked by the Congo President, Mr. Joseph Kasavubu, and Prime Minister Patrice Lumumba, to prevent Belgian paratroopers being sent into the troubled city.

The Congolese leaders flew to Stanleyville, capital of Orientale province, a stronghold of Mr. Lumumba's M.N.C. (National Congolese Movement), on Saturday. The city was believed to be entirely in Congolese hands, and Europeans were reported leaving in masses.

Some observers thought Mr. Lumumba might set up his capital in Stanleyville instead of Leopoldville, 1,800 kms. further west. He has indicated that he may stay in Stanleyville for a week.

Meanwhile, Major-General Carl von Horn, Swedish Commander of the U.N. Force for the Congo, was on his way from Jordan accompanied by a U.N. delegation arrived last Wednesday.

Argentina Dropping Demand for Eichmann

Jerusalem Post Diplomatic Reporter

Argentina is not wholly satisfied with the last Israeli reply note of July 4 on the Eichmann affair and expects some additional proposals which would offer over the infringement of sovereignty rights.

At the same time Argentina does not explicitly insist on the return of Eichmann by Israel.

This is understood to be the main content of last Thursday night's meeting in Buenos Aires between Foreign Minister Dr. Juan Peron and Israeli Ambassador Dr. Meir Dagan. Although Argentina did not submit a formal written reply to the Israeli note, Thursday night's meeting was held to represent Argentina's official reaction to this note.

With major international crises, such as the situation in the Congo and Cuba, now occupying world opinion, the dispute over the extradition of Eichmann has become a matter of interest only to the two countries concerned.

Foreign Minister Golda Meir yesterday reported to the Cabinet on the Security Council debate by Soviet and recent developments in the Israeli-Argentina dispute.

Eichmann Remanded For Two More Weeks

Adolf Eichmann was yesterday remanded in custody for an additional 15 days by Judge Alfred Bloch of the Haifa District Court.

This is the fourth extension of Eichmann's remand. He was first remanded in custody on May 23.

Asked whether he had anything to say in connection with the request for the extension of the remand, Eichmann replied in the negative.

Ben-Zvi End Visit To Marseille

MARSEILLE (Reuters).—President Itzhak Ben-Zvi of Israel, on a Mediterranean cruise and headed for Haifa, arrived in Marseille yesterday, after a 24-hour stay.

MANOEUVRES TODAY

TEL AVIV.—Large Armoured Forces and Infantry were concentrated in the Tel Aviv area for large scale manoeuvres starting today.

During the exercise, the various units will encounter the type of tactics used by the U.A.R. army, which are under the influence of Soviet military doctrine.

The manoeuvres, which will last several days, will also see large numbers of Reservists in action. Speed, fire power, initiative of commanders and the field commander's ability to make decisions will be tested during the exercise. Cooperation between Engineers and Armour will also be put to the test, as armoured columns expect to cover difficult terrain.

Kibbutz Parley Urges End to Hired Labour

HAIFA (Reuters).—A resolution calling for the liquidation of hired labour in the manufacturing enterprises of the kibbutzim was adopted by the 18th national conference of the Histadrut Teachers Union, the Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilay, who was away for more than 10 weeks, reported on the W.H.O. Committee.

The resolution called for the liquidation of hired labour in the kibbutzim, which is impossible to dispense with. The enterprise would not be run by the exclusive ownership of the kibbutz.

As though in response to Mr. Ben-Gurion's demand that a proportion of the young adults in established kibbutzim leave in order to form new settlements, the conference adopted a resolution in this spirit, without however setting a percentage should leave.

Another resolution urged cooperation between the three kibbutz movements "up to the point of an alliance of the entire kibbutz movement."

Castro's Brother in Moscow; Action at U.N., OAS Today

MOSCOW (Reuters).—Major Raul Castro, Cuban Armed Forces Minister and brother of the Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro, arrived in Moscow yesterday. The purpose and duration of his visit were not stated.

Major Castro, who has denied reports that he is a Communist, has been on a goodwill visit to Europe and the Middle East. He arrived in Prague on June 27.

There are reports that in Washington that his visit to Moscow may be the prelude to a mutual security treaty between Cuba and Russia—a feat strengthened by Mr. Khrushchev's recent "hands off" warning to the U.S.

During the present dispute with the U.S. Major Castro was reported as saying in Prague on July 2 that it would not matter if the U.S. stopped buying Cuban sugar.

"Up to quite recently this week we have meant disaster for Cuba, but not today, when we have the help of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries," he said.

Action is expected on two fronts today in the security crisis between the U.S. and Cuba—with the Soviet Union playing a major role.

The 21-nation Organisation of American States is expected to vote approval of a resolution to call a meeting of the Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers as soon as possible to deal with the Cuban situation and "the menace" to hemisphere security posed by Soviet Russia.

At the same time, Cuba is due to put its charges of "economic aggression" against the U.S. before the U.N. Security Council.

Anti-Communist Parade in Havana

HAVANA (AP).—A Black Mass at the Catholic Cathedral here yesterday turned into an anti-Communist demonstration.

The Mass had been called on behalf of "Victims of Communist persecution in the world."

On its conclusion, the worshippers poured into the streets shouting "God with Communism" and "Cuba Yes, Russia No."

Nothing was known of the incident in Jerusalem last night. The "Israel Herald" published privately in Tel Aviv is a journal providing information on Israel.

Take It And Go!

At 5.30 this afternoon
Kol Yisrael—
2nd Programme
Best the Export!
with valuable prizes from Pagan.

Etna Erupts in Violent Blast

CATANIA, Sicily.—Mount Etna, Europe's tallest and deadliest volcano, exploded yesterday in a terrific new eruption which onlookers 40 kms. away said had the force of an atomic bomb.

A giant mushroom of smoke and ash puffed up almost 30,000 feet high over the eternal snows which cap the 10,700-foot central peak.

Hot ash and lava fell down the slopes where farmers work out a perilous living far down the lava-fertilized slopes of the mountain.

Scores of July tourists in Catania and the famous sea-side resort of Taormina heard the thunder of the eruption and saw the reflection of volcanic fire in the cloud of smoke which almost obscured the sun.

Panoramic pictures taken from the slopes of the 10,700-foot mountain were reported falling towards Catania as lava and stones clattered down over the area of 100 square miles. First bursts of lava came from the summit in many places but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

Witnesses on the foot of the towering volcano said the force of the initial explosion was unprecedented in their memory.

Lava continued to be gushing from a new volcanic vent ripped in the east side of the mountain, below the main crater, about 100 miles from Catania.

First reports said the molten mass of lava rock, pouring down the Valley of the Lion, on the seaward side of the volcano.

"There was an immediate indication that villages on that side were in imminent danger."

The lava has miles to flow down through the mountain's dikes left by 2,000 years of previous eruptions. Usually the lava cools and dies out before it reaches the mountain's foot, and coastal towns are safe.

Etna has been in intermittent eruption for years. In recent times there have been no less than 10 eruptions. However, a terrible eruption in 1928 wiped out the entire city of Catania.

In the central crater, described by scientists as the "heart of the volcano," a "super-eruption" occurred at 10.50 GMT (11.50 a.m. Israel time).

Smaller eruptions followed the main eruption, with lava falling over the side of the mountain.

Other smaller flows of lava were reported over the side of the mountain, about 100 miles from Catania.

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Manoeuvres Today

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Trud Accuses Israeli of Spreading Propaganda

MOSCOW (AP).—The trade union newspaper "Trud" yesterday accused a member of the Israeli Embassy here of spreading anti-Soviet propaganda.

It said Mr. Jacob Keimann, the Embassy's Secretary-Archivist, handed out "slandering" copies of the Russian language newspaper "Israel Herald" on a train between Moscow and Kishinev. He continued to do so "Trud" said, until "indignant" passengers called train police, who forced him to identify himself, despite protests.

Our heartiest congratulations to the ISRAEL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

and to all who took part in the building of the Nahal Sorek Research Reactor

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At 5.30 this afternoon
Kol Yisrael—
2nd Programme
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MANUFACTURERS OF ISRAEL'S FIRST ATOMIC REACTOR

Nasser: Ready To Give Congo Arms

CAIRO (UPI) — Abdel Nasser said yesterday night that the U.A.R. is prepared to supply Congo with arms if the Congolese Government of Mr. Patrice Lumumba requests them to defend the independence of his new country.

Nasser, addressing the closing session of the National Union Congress, warned that if freedom is not granted to the Congo, freedom in the world will be come always threatened.

He said that despite the U.A.R.'s need of its resources for national reconstruction, "We will not hesitate at all to support a case of freedom anywhere."

Nasser accused news agencies of giving a distorted picture of what is going on in newly independent African states. He said: "There is an organized campaign reported by news agencies which express that such states cannot carry out their responsibilities, and also give the impression that there is an African but these are fallacies."

He said that in Kenya, for instance, atrocities were now being committed against the people, such as murder, mutilation and violation of freedom. But the news agencies did not report these facts in order to enable those committing the atrocities to continue.

Permanent U.N. Civil Service Proposed

LONDON (Reuters) — The "Observer" yesterday suggested that the U.N. Emergency Forces in the Middle East and in the Congo should be converted into the cadre of an international police force available for commitment to any threatened part of the world.

After expressing the view that the U.N. action in sending troops from five African states to the Congo offers the best hope that the new African republic will not lapse into complete anarchy, this independent Sunday newspaper also said the U.N. should immediately implement Mr. Hammarskjold's pigeon-hole scheme to create an international civil service whose personnel could be seconded to whatever member state was in need.

"The emphasis of such a service must be on disinterestedness and calibre: One thinks of men such as Professor J.M.J. Schmidt, and were taken on an inspection tour of the laboratories and research units. A reception was later held in the San Martin faculty club in honor of Mr. Hoffman.

A reception was held at the Tarkenton Hotel by the American Historical Center honoring Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Eric Ward, U.N. Resident Representative in Israel, yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science. The party was received by the Chairman of the Scientific Committee, Professor J.M.J. Schmidt, and were taken on an inspection tour of the laboratories and research units. A reception was later held in the San Martin faculty club in honor of Mr. Hoffman.

The summer delegation of the Royal Zion Order of the U.S., led by its President, Mr. M. Filigat, and Dr. Maria Levin, visited Elin Rod, on Friday, and were welcomed reception by the committee chairman, Marcel Janco, Mr. M. Mokadi, and other artists. They visited the studios, workshops, and the Minnetta Fisher craft school.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lang, all of Atlanta, Georgia, visited the offices of the Jewish Agency yesterday, and were received by the Director-General, Dr. Moshe Avidor.

A memorial meeting on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the death of Haim Haimovitch, a prominent Zionist leader, was held at the "Beit Haim" yesterday in the presence of his widow, Mrs. Manya Haimovitch, and members of the family. Among those present were writers, poets, teachers, and others.

A Jewish National Fund Memorial Concert was held at the Farband Labour Zionist Organization of America in the name of the late Reuben Shiloah, former Israel Minister to the United States, who was dedicated last Thursday in the Jerusalem Forest in the presence of Mrs. Reuben Shiloah, Naomi Shiloah, Rabbi Zaslansky, Mr. Borovitz, and other members of the family. Dr. Shlomo Levy, of the Board of Directors of the J.N.F., spoke on behalf of the Jewish Agency, and Mr. J. Levanon, on behalf of the J.N.F. in New York.

Aluf-Mishne D. Niv will speak on "Management Methods at Marks & Spencer," under the auspices of the Management Centre at the Palt Cafe, Mr. Carmel, Haifa, at 7 tonight.

Plans on "Disease carriers" with commentary will be presented by Dr. A. Mizrahi, under the auspices of the Medical Association, at Beit Haimovitch, at 8:30 tonight.

Mr. John F. Gehan, American Export Lines deputy general manager, is leaving for his former post, Mr. John F. Gehan, on Saturday, July 16, 1966. His summer vacation in Israel will remember that, thanks to his foresight and support, the service to Israel was punctuated by regularity maintained during the last 30 years, even in very difficult circumstances. Israel has lost a great friend.

Personality Portrait: Lotte Leonard Teacher of Sweet Singers

The Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem did not close its doors when the term and the summer vacation. First, it held a five-day seminar for pianists, which was directed by Nadia Reisenberg, of the Mannes School of Music, New York. And now, the building reverberates to the sound of musical voices.

Here at the invitation of the Academy, Lotte Leonard, at present on her fifth visit to this country, is the central figure at a two-week seminar for singers, which is being attended by some 30 young people. Many of them from Haifa and Tel Aviv, and from kibbutzim, they have come to Jerusalem to gain inspiration from this Grand Old Lady whose temperament and vivaciousness belie the fact that she is now in her seventies. One of her sons is a member of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

For many years Mrs. Leonard was an outstanding interpreter of Gershwin's Lieder, having been associated with Furtwaengler, Siegfried Ochs, the famous choir conductor, and many Bach and Handel Festivals.

Interned in France With the rise of the Nazi regime, she left Germany for France, where she continued teaching at the Conservatoire. Her husband, Heinrich Levy, a musician, found employment as a translator and later as an anti-Nazi broadcaster with the Radiodiffusion Francaise.

Then, virtually destitute, they waited for seven months in Aix-en-Provence as a visa to the U.S. They waited away their time by compiling a catalogue of all themes in the piano repertoire they could lay hands on. Her husband had initiated the famous "Tomte" edition of the classics, which gave the "Urtex" with commentaries by great teachers such as Schnabel, on Beethoven and Schumann, and on Bach. Now, however, he was an invalid, having suffered a stroke during his flight across France.

After many wanderings and hardships, they reached Lisbon, where they eventually received one of the Roosevelt visas for "politically dangerous and famous persons." Somehow they managed to secure berths on a ship and in March 1941 they finally reached the U.S., their flight across France, and the U.S. of America.

After her experiences, the welcome given her by the Americans made an indelible impression on her and gave her new courage for her future life.

Joins Juilliard After five years at the College of Music in Cincinnati, the Lewy-Leonards moved to New York, where, in 1946, the Mannes School of Music, which had been closed since 1933, opened classes for her.

ON THE AIR

7:35-7:45 p.m. News News Comment. Art Chronicle. 7:45-8:00 p.m. VOICE OF AMERICA—English Programs. 8:00-8:30 a.m. News, Radio. 8:30-9:00 a.m. News, Radio. 9:00-9:30 a.m. News, Radio. 9:30-10:00 a.m. News, Radio. 10:00-10:30 a.m. News, Radio. 10:30-11:00 a.m. News, Radio. 11:00-11:30 a.m. News, Radio. 11:30-12:00 p.m. News, Radio. 12:00-12:30 p.m. News, Radio. 12:30-1:00 p.m. News, Radio. 1:00-1:30 p.m. News, Radio. 1:30-2:00 p.m. News, Radio. 2:00-2:30 p.m. News, Radio. 2:30-3:00 p.m. News, Radio. 3:00-3:30 p.m. News, Radio. 3:30-4:00 p.m. News, Radio. 4:00-4:30 p.m. News, Radio. 4:30-5:00 p.m. News, Radio. 5:00-5:30 p.m. News, Radio. 5:30-6:00 p.m. News, Radio. 6:00-6:30 p.m. News, Radio. 6:30-7:00 p.m. News, Radio. 7:00-7:30 p.m. News, Radio. 7:30-8:00 p.m. News, Radio. 8:00-8:30 p.m. News, Radio. 8:30-9:00 p.m. News, Radio. 9:00-9:30 p.m. News, Radio. 9:30-10:00 p.m. News, Radio. 10:00-10:30 p.m. News, Radio. 10:30-11:00 p.m. News, Radio. 11:00-11:30 p.m. News, Radio. 11:30-12:00 a.m. News, Radio. 12:00-12:30 a.m. 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THE SOVIET MOODING OF AUSTRIA

Austrian Press Hostile to Khrushchev

By NORA BELONY

VIENNA (CPN).—Austrian press is definitely anti-Russian and anti-Communist, but "Hina und Hina" as the irreverent public called their distinguished visitors from Moscow, visibly melted Austrian nerves.

A little country with unimpaired neutrality for its imperial past, Austria had been treated as if it mattered.

Mr. Khrushchev was himself out covering the country in his specially-equipped choppers for press, and finally the highest hydro-electric station in Europe, good-naturedly singing the "Volga Boatman," superbly singing of peace and love at an experimental farm at Wels, dropping into a furniture shop in the provincial town of Linz to inquire about prices and visiting the new opera house at Salzburg. It was without surprise that we learnt that in the end his energy had been spent on the last scheduled factory visit and was going back to his sumptuous Vienna hotel 12 hours ahead of schedule.

Strenuous Tour

While the reporters that followed on were whispering stories of diplomatic misunderstandings and the need for high-level talks in Vienna, it seemed easier to believe the explanation given by grandmaster Mr. Khrushchev who was speaking for himself and his husband: "We are tired." Mr. Khrushchev rarely talks about his health, and on top of the "Kosov Mountain" he said he had in communism the "elixir" of his perpetual energy. Nevertheless, he was accompanied by his personal physician, and was on doctors' orders that he was forced to give up visiting the high peak of Glockner as being "too strenuous."

In his incessant public speeches the Soviet leader said very little of political substance, but he never missed a chance to say how he liked Austria, the Austrian people, Austrian food, the Austrian scenery.

The Austrian press was overwhelmed by the visit, and again and again has found it necessary to warn the public that smiles were not enough. The eastern half of Austria, which was liberated and occupied by Russian soldiers, was manifestly hostile and the warmth of the welcome was much more visible in the western half.

The Americans have also poured nearly \$400,000 into Austria since the war, whereas the Russians have taken just about that much out as reparations. The Austrian Communists, hardly counted though they were the only

people here having out flags and no one took much notice of Mr. Khrushchev's remarks that he is more progressive on the other side of the Iron Curtain. The Austrians, too, were almost unanimously sympathetic to the Hungarian nationalists in their 1956 rising and many of them felt that they had had for the grace of God...

Yet when all this has been said, the Austrians remembered that when President Eisenhower visited foreign countries, though he travelled to neutral India, he never thought Austria worth visiting. They were flattered to be the centre of international interest. And Mr. Khrushchev explained this interest. His visit to Austria provided him with an occasion to reassert the Soviet case in Germany. This had been the subject of the summit conference in Paris broke down.

Unorthodox Diplomacy

The fact that Austria is a neutral country and that very few Austrians cared for the Soviet case in Germany, was occasionally convenient for this unorthodox diplomacy. Mr. Khrushchev was invariably assisted by the Austrian press, and some embassies, organizations which have rivalled each other regardless of expense to convey his every sentence with maximum speed all over the world.

Previous denunciations of Austria's West German friends and principal leading partners during the Khrushchev trip had already provided a protest from Bonn and some embarrassing demonstrations from the Austrian leaders themselves. Then Mr. Khrushchev released the text of a speech he should have made at the Soviet Embassy reception on July 7 in which he would have said there were some international

Soviet Journalists

most pressmen were taken to the Soviet Embassy to meet Mr. Khrushchev. They were then making their first visit outside the Soviet Union — from meeting with the international press. It came as a shock to the Austrians that the Soviet pressmen, who were not only not invited but also not allowed to enter the country, were being treated with such courtesy.

Questions too urgent to wait

On Berlin he intended to say, "We cannot stand idly by." But either because he did not want to spoil the convivial atmosphere, or because he was aware there was something wrong with the guest list (2,000 people had mysteriously disappeared), or perhaps because he preferred to say these things privately, the speech was never delivered.

But that omission was compensated for later by repeated attacks on Germany in his final press conference. The conference began badly with Mr. Khrushchev's plump-faced pucker into a sulky frown as his interpreter read aloud his final message of thanks to the Austrian Government. But when he was asked about Germany he generated indignation to

shake him out of his weariness.

The Soviet leader asserted that the best thing for the world would be for East and West Germany to follow the Soviet example and become themselves a neutral military bloc. But he said Chancellor Adenauer, though he might not physically resemble Hitler, was following precisely the same anti-democratic and aggressive policy. The difference, he said, was that this time Germany was weaker. We shall wipe him out if he dares hit a finger against the Soviet Union or its allies, he said, evoking a large cheer from the Soviet delegation and Communist press.

Evidently he did not feel this was enough, and just before the press conference ended the Soviet delegation sent an audible message to Mr. Khrushchev, editor of "Pravda," with instructions to take it again. He complied, and said Mr. Khrushchev would be the best solution for Berlin.

Mr. Khrushchev reassured his intention of signing a separate peace treaty, he said, would solve the Berlin question and Mayor Brandt had better come to the Soviet Union and see for himself. He said he would control his access to the outside world.

Mr. Khrushchev said he had heard a secret that the Federal Parliament was planning to meet next autumn in Berlin. But at that time the Russians might be signing a peace treaty with East Germany. He said he would be a member of the Federal Parliament would need a visa from the Communist leaders.



AMERICAN CIRCUS

Readers' Letters

TICKET AGENCY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir:—It was with a sense of immense relief that the news of the establishment of an additional ticket agency in Jerusalem was received by the general public. Obtaining a ticket for any artistic event in this city has really become a nightmare during the last few years. I am one of many, many people I know who have practically stopped going to the theatre and other performances, because the order of queuing up at Cahana's—queuing, pushing, shouting (not to mention the fact that the good tickets were usually gone when the sale only just started)—just did not seem to be in any proportion to the entertainment itself. It is a pity that the new agency is not situated in a more convenient place, as the old one is in a very inconvenient place.

Yours, etc.

(Name and Address Supplied) Ramat Gan, March 22

Treasury Replies

The tax on foreign railway tickets was raised to 55 per cent in order to equalize it with the tax on air and sea tickets. Different rates for train travel on the one hand and air and sea travel on the other, are liable to constitute a factor in the choice between travel by air, by sea or by land.

A MANDEL

Jerusalem, July 12

PRESS CENSORSHIP

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir:—According to the report in today's issue of The Jerusalem Post, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, is

NATURE NOTES

Poor Porcupine

AFTER writing the impassioned defence of our hedgehog printed on July 12, it now appears that the trouble was all due to an error in translation and the editor of the Regional Council of Sulam really referred to the porcupine (*Hystrix*-*Dorcas*) and not to the hedgehog.

Not that I would advocate the destruction of this animal either, for, as Mr. Ferguson rightly says in his letter, interfering with the balance of nature is often disastrous, and the porcupine is a most useful animal in most cases. But as regards the porcupine the Council could at least have some shadow of reason for if they become too numerous — which so far has never happened — they may indeed harm the farmers, for they are not insect-eaters and mouse-busters as the hedgehog is, but live on green, and are especially fond of turnips. As the meat, though not tender, is also most palatable, it might be advisable to keep the porcupine population within bounds, where it threatens, perhaps in sugarbeet districts, to become a nuisance.

The porcupine lives underground, usually in colonies.

Yours, etc.

IRENE HILLMAN

Jerusalem, July 18

TRAVEL TAX

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir:—The new travel tax has gone into force. The Government needs money and the Israeli who can afford the luxury of travelling abroad has to pay. Fifty-five per cent is quite a lot of money but to state this is not the purpose of this letter.

I have travelled through Europe and know the price. It is therefore beyond my comprehension why the Ministry of Finance has also clamped a 65 per cent tax on rail tickets bought here in our currency. Until the new increase in travel tax, a distinction was made between air or sea tickets and rail tickets. Whereas the former were taxed 40 per cent, the latter were taxed only 25 per cent.

A rail ticket from Jerusalem to Paris costs about \$13.00 at the railway station in Jerusalem. Shoham sells the ticket for IL50.50 or nearly \$17.00. Now the Government

charges 55 per cent on this IL50.50, which makes the cost of this rail ticket IL80.50 or \$28.50 to the original dollar.

And what is the result of all this? Passengers do buy their tickets here and rightly so. To the Government, however, the taxes, Shoham and the travel agents lose their commissions and the passenger pays the fare with his dollars out of his allocation bought at the local bank. Since he gets only \$120.00, he must somehow replenish his allocation and Lilliburn Street will be doing good business again.

Yours, etc.

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Uneasy Waiting In The Rhodesias

By a Special Correspondent

LUSAKA (CPN).

SOUTH of the turbulent Congo, three African territories anxiously await a review of the federal system into which they were forged and forced by Britain seven years ago.

This association of white-dominated and self-governing Southern Rhodesia, the last advanced but British protectorate of Northern Rhodesia, and the protectorate of Nyasaland where native people never wanted federation in the first place, comes up for review this year.

But preparation for the review, through an investigating commission headed by the lawyer, Lord Monckton, has generated its own disorders. Serious discussion between the Federal Government of Sir Roy Welensky and leading Northern Rhodesian officials has come in the open. Northern Rhodesia is governed by a coalition of colonial civil servants and elected members belonging to Welensky's United Federal Party. It is an unnatural alliance which has become increasingly strained over recent months of information concerning evidence to the Monckton Commission by Northern Rhodesian's Race Relations Committee.

The committee is a statutory body with a predominant membership of senior civil servants. Its evidence in the form of a 4,000-word memorandum bitterly attacks the Federation and urges that its powers be cut drastically in the forthcoming Federal review.

A breaking point for the current Northern Rhodesian

Government structure may be reached in the forthcoming debate on a Bill proposing to outlaw the colour bar in clubs, hotels and cinemas. Although the Bill is a mild measure, adopted after long procrastination, it is nevertheless revolutionary in the Rhodesias.

The Central Race Relations Committee, which proposed the Monckton memorandum, has long considered legislation inevitable, but the United Federal Party is most unhappy over the prospect. The white electorate is completely out of sympathy with the measures and back-benchers are under mounting pressure to voice their dissent. United Federal Party members are advising privately that if an election came now they would be ousted.

The leader, Mr. Robert M. Maseko, has been adamant in supporting the Bill while battling to maintain party discipline — despite Copperbelt fury at the prospect of dining alongside black men. A week or two ago six African members of the Legislative Assembly demanded more than an end to a colour bar; they demanded an immediate end to the present Constitution and a majority — for Africans — instead. Outside the Council chamber scores of their supporters — men, women and children — had been sitting daily under a Union-Jack.

Debate on the motion has been repeatedly postponed, but when it is inevitably debated the African members near to Government demand that its powers be cut drastically in the forthcoming Federal review.

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KEEPING POSTED

A READER of this paper had

been studying the reports of the approaching end of the world last Thursday with some discomfort, if not exactly fear. Who knows? Perhaps the Chinese have borrowed an atom bomb from their great and good friend next door and will get the message just a little wrong. Perhaps the Russians will invent the American once too often. Perhaps the vilification of one orthodox Jew by another in the Kibbutz is the ultimate crime, and Saturday's current and widespread fits outside the flat of Mr. Benjamin Mintz, the Aguda member who is going to join the Ghetto, herald the coming of Armageddon. While thus immersed in unpleasant thoughts he picked up that morning's Jerusalem Post with it there was a part of the following day's supplement, sent out ahead for convenience. There was the next day's date, Friday, July 18th. Obviously, there was going to be a Friday after all, and cheered up completely.

At Yemin collage, in the Negro, some people were protesting the forcing with questions on the end of the world. As a man of science it was his business to know, they felt. "Well," he said, "Thursday is my day for Yemin, but I suppose if the world ends I need not trouble to come?" The villagers said that, on the contrary, there would be a day of work for him afterwards.

It is simply not true that nobody in this country works very hard. A young

can meet him recently and asked him whether he was beautiful young fellow with some money; an excellent family. The young man explained he had already found himself a wife; that the way he had been feeling just lately, he had been thinking more about the grave than marriage. Not in the least non-plussed, the other fellow said a wife, that was what he would also inscribe him in a burial insurance arrangement that he would find very convenient and suitable.

Of the rare cases of international cooperation that we have recently heard took place in Haifa. The President was just climbing on the s.s. Jerusalem for his holiday trip, and a small group of demonstrators were among those who came to see him off. Their cars were while waited behind the passenger shed and the drivers were immersed in the interminable conversation that is carried on from one diplomatic occasion to another. After a brief consultation the left front tire of the American car it was decided that this should be changed. The operation was carried out in a few minutes with France, Italy and Russia stating. The moral is obvious. Of course, it is easier to change a tire than settle the question of Berlin.

A PAKISTANI reports that his eight-year-old came home glowing, because he had caught a policeman eating an apple and throwing away the wrapper and then falling to keep his city tidy. Instead of flogging him, the policeman thanked him politely and praised his good citizenship. The boy's father was fascinated and the policeman was picked up the bit of paper. "No," said the boy